# 29999999999999999999999999 Remarkable Reductions in Rugs.

We stand right at the head of the list for Rugs. Our Rug rooms are probably the best in the country. Their immense well-chosen stocks are so displayed that it is a matter of very little trouble to select just the Rug

We are going to startle the Rug trade about town by the prices we quote for next week. Many fortunate purchases and big ones we have recently made give us opportunities to underquote the lowest prices we have vet asked. We'll tell you about them in the list below:

Japanese I	Kugs.	
SIZE.	WORTH.	FOR.
18 in. by 36 in	50c.	29c.
21 in. by 42 in		49c.
26 in. by 52 in		69c.
30 in. by 60 in		89c.
36 in. by 72 in		\$1.49
4 ft. by 7 ft		2.49
6 ft. by 9 ft		3.99
7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft.		5.99
9 ft. by 12 ft	13.25	8.49
12 ft. by 15 ft	20.00	12.99

A big line of Japanese Hall Rugs have just arrived and been put in stock.

Russia Rugs. SIZE. WORTH. FOR. 18 in. by 36 in..... 50c.

\$8c. \$1.29 26 in. by 52 in.....\$1.75 Smyrna Rugs. 30 in. by 60 in..... 4.25 3 ft. by 6 ft.............. 6.25 4 ft. by 7 ft......10.25 6 ft. by 9 ft.......20.00 7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. 32.00 9 ft. by 12 ft......40.00 9 ft. by 14 ft......57.00

Japanese Mohair Rugs. We bought out the entire stock of Japanese Mohair Rugs from Horikoshi & Co. at less than cost of importation. That accounts for these prices:

SIZE. WORTH. FOR. 18 in. by 36 in. . . . . \$2.00 26 in. by 54 in. . . . . 4.50 86 in. by 72 in. . . . 8.00 7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. 34.00

Scotch Wilton Rugs. Another fortunate purchase.

The manufacturer needed cash, and we were willing to take his stock if he would make concessions. We won our point, and Scotch Wilton Rugs will sell next week at about a third less than usual.

WORTH. FOR. 22 in. by 48 in......\$1.25 27 in. by 60 in...... 1.50

#### Kelin Rugs.

Our stock of these Rugs is entirely too large, and the ® Rugs we don't intend to carry any more go next week at less

than wholesale cost: SIZE. WORTH. FOR. \$1.50 36 in. by 60 in. \$2.00 \$1.50 \$2.00 7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. 15.00 16.00 Fur Rugs.

White and Gray Fur Rugs, 28 by 64 in., worth from \$2.50 to \$3, 

Bedside Rugs.

It has been quite an idea of ours to make up our short lengths in Body Brussels, Wilton and Axminster Carpets into Rugs of from 1 to 11 yards long, and sell them at 🛞 about half what the Carpets are really worth. We get orders from everywhere for these Rugs. Some in stock now at

59, 75 and 91c. Art Squares.

We're closing out all of last season's patterns at one-half their regular prices.

SIZE. WORTH. FOR. Survey at these prices. SIZE. WORTH.
2 by 3 yds. \$3.00
24<sub>2</sub> by 3 yds. \$3.00
3 by 34<sub>2</sub> yds. 5.00
3 by 34<sub>2</sub> yds. 6.50
34<sub>2</sub> by 4 yds. 8.50
3 by 5 yds. 8.50
4 by 5 yds. 12.00 Best Quality All-wool Kensington Art puares, 100 of them, at these prices: Squares, 100 of them, at these p

24½ by 3 yds. \$7.50

3 by 3 yds. 9.00

3 by 3½ yds. 10.50

3 by 4½ yds. 12.00

3 by 4½ yds. 13.50

34½ by 4 yds. 14.00

3 by 5 yds. 15.00

4 by 5 yds. 20.00

### Oriental Rugs.

We carry a \$25.00 stock of Oriental Rugs. We show everything in these Carpets from the orient that can be desired. All the different makes and all Carpets from the orient that can be desired. All the different makes and all the different sizes.

Oriental Rugs used to be for the rich alone, but the way we buy and sell them they are within the means of persons of ordinary circumstances, and prove the most economical Carpets that can be bought.

OUR 4TH ANNUAL FURNITURE SALE starts its second week Monday. The past week has been one of unparalleled buying. We've exceeded our fondest expectations. This next week promises to be one of still greater triumphs. The bargains are unequaled—the goods fresh, clean and ultra desirable.

AND SONS,

F Street, Corner Eleventh. Storage, 22d and M Sts.

## Wilson's Retiring Sale. Down They Go!

over to early comers tomorrow for a small part of their worth. We'll tell

Ladies' \$2 Slippers, \$1.23. Black Kid One-strap Slippers, medium and pointed tees. Were \$2. Now.... Ladies' \$3.50 Boots, \$2.68. Fire Hand sewed Black Kid
Button Boots, extension edge,
common sense, medium and
pointed toes, our own make. \$2.68
Vouths' Calf Shoes, \$1.69.

Youths' Black Calf Button Shoes, custom made. Sizes 11 to 1 on B and C lasts. Were \$3 rnd \$3.50. Nov....... \$1.69 Men's \$6.00 Shoes, \$3.85. Fire Russia Calf and Enamel Leather Shoes, heavy and me-dium soles, pointed and medium toes, custom made. Were \$6. New

WILSON'S, 929 F St. N.W.

Wade & Butcher Razors. Torrey Razor Strops. 

Great Reduction In Hair.

S. HELLER'S. 720 7th Street N.W.

We Promise You'll Like "Mantellos." \$2 doz. Nothing is slighted—in posing or finishing—because the price; is low. If you haven't seen them you're going to be pleasantly surprised when you come. They're dainty and pleasing, and flyished in our usual faultless style. We make perfect likenesses, too.

Eventil Quicker, 1107 P St.

BRADY 18-16-1

## Painless Extracting

-with pure gas or by applica-tion of ZONO to the gums....... Highest class dental operations by experienced experts at oneciass dentists.

EFOut-of-town ratients supplied with artificial teeth in one visit.

Painless fillings, 75c. up. Very best teeth, \$8. Solid gold crowns, \$5. U. S. Dental Ass'n, Cor. 7th & D Sts. au12 30,tf

44 44 44 40 40 40 40 40 Teach The Children

the value — the healthfulness — the beauty—of sound, white teeth. Teach them to care for their teeth. Children like to use LISTER'S DENTIFRICE, because it's pleasant and fragrantly perfumed. It's safe for children's use, because it's free from gri: and acid. Keeps the teeth in perfect condition. We prepare it.

w. Thompson, 703 Pharmacist, 15th.

Any time you want to know about electric lighting or electric power-the cost of it and the superiority of itover everything else, 'phone us (77).

U. S. ELECTRIC LIGHTING CO., 213 14th st. 'Phone 77.

Lutz & Co., 497 Penn. Ave

NO PURER TEA Is brought to this country than BUR-CHELL'S SPRING LEAF TEA. Besides being free from any adulterations, it equals teas costing double its price in strength and delicious flavor. Only 50c. BURCHELL, 1825 F STREET.

MR. DOLAN SURPRISED

All we can do is to guarantee that you cannot buy school trunks as good as ours for so little. \$3 to \$5.75. They're worth 75c. to \$1.25 more. Trunk strap and name on them

Kneessi, 425 Seventh St.

A Box Couch

The Houghton Co., 1214 F ST. N.W. se19-20d

Don't Wait

Until your foot is permanently deformed. Our specialties for the feet are the only preparations that instantly relieve and speedily cure all foot all-Prof. J. J. GEORGES & SON,

Foot Specialists, 1115 Pa. ave. 8 to 6 p.m. Sundays, 9 to 12. sel9-10d DO NOT DESPAIR OF CURING YOUR SICK headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural, se19 No well-regulated household should be without Angestura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer. Man-ufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Seus. Ask your druggist.

METHODIST BROTHERHOOD

Young Men's Organization of the Southern M. E. Church.

Annual Meeting at the Epworth Church - The Alaska Missionary Work and Its Commencement.

The annual meeting and reunion of the Washington district Southern Methodist Brotherhood of the Baltimore conference, which is composed of young men from the various M. E. Churches South in Washington, Alexandria and elsewhere, was held this week at Epworth M. E. Church South, corner of 7th and A streets northeast, Rev. John O. Knott, pastor, and Mt. Vernon Place Church, Rev. Dr. I. W. Canter, pas-

Delegates were present from all the churches entitled to representation and much enthusiasm was manifested. Officers for the ensuing year were elected

as follows: President, W. W. Millan; first vice president, Sydney Roche; second vice president, L. Pierce Boteler; secretary, J. C. C. Patterson; treasurer, F. E. Woodward; executive committee, those already named and Messrs. J. Ed. Baird and D. H. Reed. The brotherhood has since its organiza-tion, nine years ago, it is said, accomplish-

ed a vast amount of good in both the home and foreign missionary fields. It has received and welcomed and secured for Christian usefulness the constant stream of young men coming to Mt. Vernon Place Church and other churches; it has provided a medium by which they could come into contact from time to time for spiritual moral and intellectual improvement (a lit-erary feature being incorporated and some sort of a program at each meeting provided for); it has presented an organized, compact, available power, capable of being used at a moment's notice for any good work; it has been an army always mobilized, always ready for the field, and the tive service, and never called in vain. In December, 1890, a committee of the society, together with the pastor and the leader of the young people's meeting, or-ganized a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which has exerted a powerful influence in their church and grown to magnificent proportions; some would say perhaps, that the child has outgrown the

parent, but its members are too loyal to the Young Men's Christian Society to concede that.
"It is difficult at the present time," said a leading member. "to exactly place the responsibility or credit for the organization of this society, though the larger measure of it is undoubtedly due to our dearly be-loved friend and pastor, who has now gone

"He was its warm friend from its foundation and gave it the benefit of his presence at its meetings and his advice in its de-

liberations, and whatever other influence may have contributed to its foundation, it is quite certain that it would never have reached the position of power and influence that it soon attained but for his fostering care during the years of his pastorate at Mt. Vernon Place. it. Vernon Place.
"Mt. Vernon Place Church had long been

distinguished for the large proportion of young men among its membership, and this class was being rapidly augmented when Mr. Haddaway took charge as pastor ir March, 1886. He early conceived the idea of banding them together for Christian usefulness in some sort of a permanent organization. There was in existence at the time a young men's prayer meeting, the exact history of which no one seems able to give; it had no regular organization, and during the summer of 1886, after a somewhat fitful career, it died of dry-rot.

"No favorable opportunity for organization presented itself, but the pastor still cherished the idea and frequently mentioned it to some of the young men, including Mr. George P. Cannon of Maryland, who

had connected himself with Mt. Vernon Place about this time; Brother John Q. Adams, now of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. W. W. Millan, who had come to Washington from Tennessee, in May, 1886. "In March, 1887, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Presbyterian missionary in Alaska, deliv-

ered a lecture at the church which aroused great interest in the subject of Alaskan missions; particularly did it fire the heart of one young man-Mr. W. D. Lambuth, who had come from Kentucky to Washington the preceding fall, and coming from the family that he did, could hardly fail to feel a deep interest in foreign missions. He at once became filled with the idea of sendenthusiastic and sanguine temperament, bordering perhaps upon the fanatical, but being withal a zealous and faithful Christian, he at once set about trying to form an Alaska missionary society among the young men, and afterward extending it to other Southern Methodist churches and support-ing one or more missionaries in that coun-

"A meeting was held in the church parlor on the 26th of April, and a constitution was submitted by Mr. Lambuth and adopted by the twenty-five young men who enrolled themselves as members. At the next meet ing officers were chosen, as follows: President, W. W. Millan; vice president, J. Lambuth; corresponding secretary, W. D.
Lambuth; corresponding secretary, John Q.
Adams, and treasurer, George P. Cannon,
"Mr. Lambuth had in the meantime been in correspondence with the authorities of the Southern Methodist Church at general structions of the court. headquarters concerning the Alaskan prob-lem, meeting at first with no encouragement and, later on, with positive discouragement. So at the first meeting after the regular organization a committee, consisting of Messrs, J. R. Fague, John C. Wood and W. D. Lambuth, was appointed to reand W. D. Lamouth, was appointed to revise the recently adopted constitution. Messrs. Fague, Wood and the president of the society met at the residence of the first named on the 31st of May, 1887, and the present constitution was the result of their deliberations; it differed from the old one in but one or two particulars."

one in but one or two particulars."
Since the latter date the work of the brotherhood has been constantly widening until at this time its influence for good can scarcely be estimated.

Mrs. Jarley's Object. From Harper's Bazar. "Mrs. Jarley," said Jarley on awakening suddenly and finding his wife going through his change pocket, "what are you doing?"
"Working for free silver, my dear," returned Mrs. Jarley sweetly.

Thought the Eckington Road Was Equipped With Air Motors.

ROAD HAS BEEN LOSING

The state of the Projected Road Complement to me to have you with us today (great cheering), and I trust that our people will give you most generous and hospitable welcome, as I am sure they will, and I wish for all of you a safe return to your homes after the day's doings are over." (Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

Rapid Transit.

SPEAKS OF FORFEITURE

Mr. Thomas Dolan, one of the famous street railway syndicate of Elkins, Widener and Dolan, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, was utterly astounded when informed last night by a Star reporter at the beautiful country seat of Mr. Dolan near Torresdale, Pa., that not only are the compressed air motors not running on the lines of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home and Belt railway companies of this city, and in which the syndicate has a controlling interest, but that there does not appear to be very much prospect that any improvement in the motive power of those lines will be made in the near future. Continuing, Mr. Dolan said he had been informed by persons in charge of the railway interests here of his firm that the compressing plant at Eckington, from which it would be necessary to get the supply of air for the propulsion of the cars, was almost ready to be put in opera-

"I am certainly surprised," Mr. Dolan further continued, "to hear from you that matters connected with the conversion of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home and Belt Line railways into rapid transit lines are in such a backward state.

"The troubles under which the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railway Company are now laboring have no connection what-ever with the delay for furnishing the compressed air motors for the two roads named in the District of Columbia. The centract given to H. K. Porter & Co. of Pittsburg for the equipment of the roads with compressed air motors required that Porter & Co. should erect the necessary compressing plant and furnish ten or twelve motors—I do not remember which—to our company; also to operate the entire equipthe railway company, and to have the rapid transit cars running in Washington

by September 10.
"If, at the end of that period, the service had proven satisfactory, the railway com-pany was to pay a certain amount of money for the equipment. If, however, the results were unsatisfactory, Porter & Co. were to remove the machinery and cars furnished, without expense to the railway

"As far as the financial affairs of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home and Belt Line railways are concerned, the loss in operating them has been so great for a long time that they ought to have been in he hands of receivers three years ago. I do not, however, say that a receivership for them is impending.

"Regarding the Columbia and Maryland electric railway, for which receivers appointed a few days ago. No railroad goes into the hands of receivers without there being good cause for the adoption of such a course. What the reasons were for taking that step with the electric line referred to I do not care to say for publication. "There is one thing, however, The Star can announce as a certainty, and that is while I do not know just when the work which is now suspended on that great improvement will be resumed it will be pushed to completion just as soon as the necessary legal steps to accomplish this result

can be complied with." Mr. Kane Not Surprised.

Referring to the present status of affairs in regard to the developments of the last few days concerning the prospect of getting rapid transit on the Eckington and Soldiers' Home and Belt Line roads. Mr. T. P Kane, who, with hundreds of other enterprising citizens, has been anxious that some system of modern propulsion should speedily be put in use by the com-

"The collapse of the Eckington air-motor bubble, announced by The Star of Thursday, was not a surprise to those who are familiar with the history and methods of the Eckington company since it passed into the hands of its present owners. They never have made an honest attempt toward the installation of the rapid transit system, as required by the act approved June 10, 1806. Their whole scheme before and since the passage of that act has been one of miserable subterfuges for the purpose of delay, in the hope that by the time the Baltimore and Washington line was completed some cheap motive power would be discovered and proved to be reasonably success ful at the expense of some other corpora-tion, or that a Congress would be elected favorable or indifferent to trolley interests and by some game of chance they would be enabled to restore that obnoxious system and reintroduce it upon all their lines with-

in the city limits.
"As late as the 11th of September I received information from Norwalk to the effect that the patterns for the machinery had only then been completed, none of the machinery had been molded, and none of it would be ready under thirty days or six

"If the air motors are not in operation on both their lines by the 10th of December their right to use that motive power ceases, and the act of June 10, 1806, requires them then, within twelve months from that date, to put in the underground electric system. They complain that the line is being op-erated at a loss. This is but the natural sequence of the miserable service they have offered the public. They have driven away their patronage, and if their present course is persisted in it will continue to shrink until nothing is left them but, as I heard it aptly expressed the other day, their right of way and four streaks of rust disfiguring

"The Metropolitan Railway Company trifled with the laws of Congress in the same manner that this company has done, until an act was passed forfeiting their franchise if the read was not equipped with modern transit power within a stated ime. Before the present Congress expires by law a similar measure will be passed with respect to the Eckington road, if it is within the power of the people, who are tired of and disgusted with the deceptive tactics pursued by this company for the past year or more, by united and vigorous effort to secure its passage.

"Besides the air motor equipment, not a

thing has been done toward the commence-ment of the extensions allowed them under the same act. If these are not completed and operated by the 10th of next June, then, says the act, 'so much of this act as authorizes such uncompleted extensions shall be void and of no effect.' It will be for the people to see that no extension of time is given for the building of these ex-

Taking Stock.

Early this morning a number of men, with horses and wagons, were put to work gathering up the loose ties lying along that part of the line about a mile or so north of Eckington, and hauling them away, but as to what would be done with them no one in authority would say. It is the impression among railroad men that this step was necessary in order to take account of the stock on hand in accordance with the in-

McKINLEY TO HIS VISITORS. Responses to the Greetings of His Supporters.

Major McKinley responded to Governor

Hastings and the Americus Club of Pitts-

burg when they presented their greetings yesterday at Canton, Ohio, as follows: "Governor Hastings, gentlemen of the Americus Club and my fellow citizens of Pennsylvania: I appreciate more than I can find words to express the compliment and honor of this call from the citizens of a neighboring state. I am glad to give welcome to the city of Canton and to my home. (Applause.) I am glad to give wel come to the governor of the state of Pennsylvania, General Hastings (cheers), and, if he can secure for the republican national ticket as large a majority as he secured for himself (laughter and applause), we will be entirely satisfied here in Ohio (great the cheering), for I believe that he received the largest majority that was ever given coal.

PRESIDENT'S POWER to any candidate for any office in the his-"I do not appear, my fellow citizens, to make a speech to you, but only to express my personal gratification that the famous Americus Club and the business men who stand behind them should have turned aside

To the Trades' Delegation.

McKinley responded as follows:

with you yet.")

laughter.)

To the greetings of the building and trades delegation from Columbus Major

vote in favor of a money the value of which you have got to ascertain every

morning by consulting the market columns in the newspapers. (Great cheering and

"We have had no such money as that

in the past and we do not propose to en-

ter upon such an experiment just now

(Applause and cries of "Our money is good enough.") We have had since 1879 gold,

silver and paper—every dollar the equal of the best and the best equal to the best in the world (cheers and cries of "That's

right"), and we propose to keep all of our money that way. (Renewed cheering.)

"And we propose another thing, my fel-low citizens, no matter what may be our

vocations in life, we propose to indignant-ly repel the idea of classes in the United States. (Tremendous applause and cries of

"Amen, Amen.") Every man in this country is as good as any other man. (Great cheering and hurrahs for McKinley.)

"Every man in this country has an equal opportunity and equal privileges (applause

capital against labor is an enemy of both.

"I thank you, my countrymen, for this

call. I appreciate the good will of the men representing the great building trades

of the city of Columbus. I know that you will be glad to hear from the state of

Pennsylvania, and as we have on this plat

form that splendid republican governor General Hastings, I take pleasure in pre

Visitors From Columbiana County.

Columbiana county, called at the McKin-

ley home and were addressed by the major

"Mr. Chairman and my fellow citizens

It gives me very great pleasure to meet my old friends of Fairfield township, Colum-

biana county. (Applause.) Among my earl-

iest political recollections, I recall the vil-

lage of Cclumbiana. Among the earliest political speeches I ever made was one made

in the twenty years I was a representative in Congress, I always had the encourage-

contend for now as we had then. The re-

publican party stands this year, as it has always stood, for the country and the

country's honor. (Great cheering and cries

al dishonor and repudiation in whatever

form it may come and from whitever quar

ter it may come, (Applause.) It believes

n good, sound, honest dollars (cheers), lollars that you know just what they are

worth every day of the week and every week of the year, dollars that are not only

good in our own country, but good wher-

ever trade goes. (Loud applause and cries

"The republican party stands, too, this year, as it has stood in the past, for an American protective system (great ap-

plause), a system that serves our own peo

and the stranger who lives beyond our

shores. (Great applause.) It stands for a policy that gives to American citizenship

the widest and broadest opportunity to

ers of the United States the best home

market that can be found anywhere in the world. (Great cheering.) But, my fellow

citizens, this is not my day to make a

speech. There are orators here who will speak to you, and I only come now that

I may make suitable recognition of this friendly call on the part of my old friends

and constituents, who have for so many years manifested their devotion to the re-

publican cause and to me personally.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

Scaboard May Unite With Southern

Freight Association.

The most recent rumor growing out of

the Scaboard-Southern railroad war in

railway circles is that the Seaboard is

about to seek to reunite with the Southern

It is possible that the only ground for

the report is to be found in the fact, as

stated on good authority, that while in

Atlanta a few days ago Vice President St.

John of the Seaboard called on Commis-sioner Haines of the Southern States

Freight Association. The call seems, how

ever, so far as has yet been ascertained, to

have been purely personal and without ref-erence to the Seaboard re-entering the as-sociation at an early date. The personal

relations between the vice president and

ly. Mr. Haines was Mr. St. John's first

choice for commissioner when Commissioner Stahlman retired, and the Sciboard was

one of the first roads, if not the very first,

whether the Southern would consent to

the Seaboard again becoming a member of the Southern States Freight Association,

which the latter helped to organize a few

years ago, but soon left, is a matter con-cerning which there is much lifterence

of opinion in railroad circles.

Immeriately following the announcement late yesterday afternoon that Judge Hughes

of the United States court for the western district of Virginia had enjoined the At-

lantic Coast line from carrying into effect

its cut rates, the impression prevailed that the effect of the proceeding would be to

bring the rate war to an abrupt termina-tion, but the consensus of opinion among railroad men today is that a truce has sim-

railroad men today is that a truce has simply intervened and that after the decision of the court at the hearing, which takes place in a few days, hostilities will be resumed with even more vigor than has heretofore been displayed by either side.

The Storm Found Coal.

The recent cloudburst at Industry, Pa.,

while it did great damage in the neighbor-

hood, may yet prove to be a blessing in dis-

guise. The ravine at the western edge of-

town, where the flood of water filled the

culvert under the C. and P. tracks last

From the Pittsburg Telegraph.

States Freight Association.

(Applause.)

"That's right.") It is opposed to nation-

We have the same principles to

The delegation from Fairfield township,

enting him. (Great applause.)

Great cheering.)

as fellows:

Opposing Statements of Secretary from their usual occupations to come to our city on this great opening day of our republican campalgn; and I want you all to know that I regard it as a special honor and compliment to me to have you with us Carlisle and Mr. Bryan.

ON ONE POINT THEY SEEM TO AGREE

The Executive Can Put the Country on a Silver Basis.

"My fellow citizens of Columbus: I have STUDYING THE QUESTION

been very deeply and profoundly touched by the message which your spokesman brings to me as your representative, speak-ing for the great building and trade occupa-tions of the capital city. I recall the four The coincidence that the day Secretary years I spent in your city, and I cherish them among the dearest and pleasantest of my life. (Cheers.) I cannot recall an hour Carlisle's letter to Mr. Helm of Louisville was made public announcing that, if it were necessary in order to maintain the during my incumbency of the office of governor that I did not have the sympathy parity between silver and gold, standard silver dollars would be redeemed in gold and encouragement and friendship of the workingmen of the city of Columbus. (Great applause and cries of "We are Mr. Bryan, in a speech in North Carolina, should declare that if he is elected the present money standard "shall not be re-"Your spokesman has well said that there tained one day longer than I can help it," are two questions of supreme moment to is a subject of wondering study among

the American people—the one is work (applause) and the other is pay. (Renewed financial authorities. applause and cries of "That's right.") Our The general belief is that it is within the trouble today in this country is that we have not got enough work (cries of "That's right"), and all of us, no matter to what discretionary power of the President to put the country on a silver basis by expolitical party we have belonged in the past, are going to vote for that policy which will give to the American workingman more work. (Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.") We have ecutive action. This conclusion, in view of the possibility that a majority of both branches of Congress may not be secured by the silver party, gives a new phase to the campaign.

lost a good deal of work in the last four years, and we want to get it back, and In his daily letter from New York to the then when we get it back (cries of "We want to keep it")—yes, we want to keep it, and when we get it back we propose that Philadelphia Press "Holland" reflects the view taken by financial leaders upon this point at issue. He says: that work shall be paid in the best dollars known to the commercial world. (Tre-mendous applause.) We do not propose to "Mr. Carlisle's letter is regarded as no

paign in the way of information, but as the most opportune, being published, as it was, upon the day that Bryan declared it to be his purpose to bring the government to a silver basis if he were elected President. "The subject which Mr. Carlisle treats in this letter has been one which has caused a great deal of embarrassment to some of those who have taken the stump in behal of the gold standard, and to almost all of those who argue for that standard more privately. The assertion has often been made that the Treasury Department does redeem silver dollars in gold when such redemption is asked. And more than one

orly an important contribution to the cam-

speaker has been confused by the proof that his statement is incorrect. "Then the silver men declare that, if the silver dollar is not redeemed in gold and stands apart as a separate standard metal, and is yet worth its full face value in its purchasing power, why will not the same quality remain with it, if the coinage be free and upon private account?

"It is safe to say that this question has and cries of "Yes, yes.") And, my fellow citizens, the man or the party that would seek to array labor against capital and

proved a greater stumbling block to many of those who have been speaking in public and private against free coinage than any other of the trick questions or vague and abstract assertions which the free silver men are fond of using. "This is not surprising, when it is known

that, even in well-informed financial circles, it has been often found impossible to get a clear statement of the reason why the sil ver dollars now in circulation are as good as gold dollars in their purchasing power, although the government does not redeem them in gold, and why this same quality will not be found in silver dollars coined on private account.
"Mr. Carlisle has been asked by some of

our own financiers to answer this question, and his letter to, Mr. Helm of Louisville says that he has received many inquiries of this kind. While the Secretary's exposition of the reasons why silver and gold have been maintained thus far on a parity, and why, under an administration favorable to such maintenance, that relation can be continued, is lucid and authoritative, it, of course, does not differ from statements in your town, (Cheers.) I remember that which have been made by well-informed persons and by editorial comment, such as has several times been printed in the

instantly attracted the eye of every finan cier here, was the assertion that, while it has hitherto been found possible to main tain the parity by limiting the coinage, by receiving without discrimination gold or silver, and also by paying without discrimi-nation gold or silver in accordance with demands, yet, if the emergency should ever when it was found necessary such a course could not alone maintain the parity, then the Treasury Department will exchange gold for silver in case the demand be made.

"This statement, while it suggests the radical difference between the supporters of the existing standard and of the policy of maintaining the parity of gold and silver, and Bryan and his free silver party, also regarded as of great importance at this time, since it amounts to an assurance to the world that, until the end of this lministration, no matter what happens, the parity will be maintained, and gold will be exchanged for silver if that is deemed

"This answers a question which has been very often asked of financiers here, and which European capitalists have, perhaps, more persistently asked than any Ameri-can has done. No satisfactory answer has been given to it before this time. All that could be said was that the Treasury De-partment did not exchange gold for silver, although there was nothing to show that it had ever been asked to do it.
"Whether it would, if demanded, make

such exchange was something about which financiers differed. Some were of the opinion that it would be obliged to, if the demand was made in good fatth, and not simply for the purpose of embarrassing the Treasury Department. It had discretion as to the coin with which it should redeem treasury notes and greenbacks, although it had never exercised it, always assuming that when these notes were presented for redemption gold was wanted.

"Some of our financiers say that, when Mr. Carlisle was in this city a year ago he was asked if he would exchange on deme was asked if he would exchange on de-mand gold or silver, and he declined to re-ply, perhaps because he felt that he should not be asked what he would do unless the emergency had arisen which compelled him to make a decision.

"It is not probable that any such emergency now exists. Until after election, at all events, the Treasury Department is safe, and Mr. Carlisle would probably de-cline to exchange gold for silver in case the demand were made upon him, since he would feel certain that such demand was made not in good faith, but for the purpose of embarrassment. Therefore it is evident that he has been thus frank in declaring that, while the Treasury De-partment has not made this exchange, ye if the necessity should arise it would no nesitate to do so, so that the parity might be maintained, because he desires that those who are advocating the sound money doctrine may be freed from all embarrass

"They may hereafter say to any silver advocate who asks them if the silver dollar can be redeemed in gold, 'It is not re-deemed now because it is not necessary but it will be received in exchange for gold whenever the Treasury Department finds it is necessary to do that in order to main-

tain the parity.'
"The feeling here is that this announce ment will, when it is heard in Europe, tend to increase the confidence which in the past three or four weeks has been slowly but surely growing there. It will also have a moral effect of much importance during this campaign.
"It should be said that the announce

ment does cause some surprise, since the common opinion here has been that the Treasury Department would not undertake to receive silver for gold in any event, although the ablest of our financiers have always said that an emergency might arise when it would be necessary for the Treas-ury to do this if it proposed to use all its powers and resources in maintaining the parity."

Senator Stewart's Inquiries. Senator Stewart has today addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the

Treasury, Washington, D. C. Sir: In a letter copied and published in

"Whenever the Secretary (of the Treasury) shall be satisfied that the silver dollar

exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course."

1st. If you are correctly reported in the

above extract from said letter, then and in that event I will thank you to refer me to the authority of law under and by which the Secretary of the Treasury could and would exchange silver dollars for gold dollars?

Would silver dollars so exchanged for 2d. Would silver dollars so exchanged for gold dollars be reissued for gold dollars upon demand therefor and under condiupon demand therefor and under condi-tions similar to those existing at said first excharge, and if so, would such exchange be kept up as frequently as silver dollars were presented for exchange for gold dol-lars and under like conditions, and if so, please refer me to the authority of law under and by which such reissue and ex-change would be so made and continued? 3d. I will also thank you to inform the how gold would be supplied to the treasury to maintain and continue said exchange of gold dollars for silver dollars, and also to refer me to the authority of law for pro-curing, securing and maintaining in the curing, securing and maintaining in the treasury adequate and sufficient in quantity for making, repeating and continuing such

for making, repeating and continuing such exchange?

4th. You stated in your circular of July 1, 1896, entitled "Information Respecting United States Bonds, Paper Currency, Coin, Production of the Precious Metals, etc.," that gold coins and standard silver dollars, being standard coins of the United States, are not redeemable.

being standard coins of the United States, are not redeemable.

What new law or statute have you discovered since the publication of your pamphlet on the 1st of July last, or what new orders have you received which do not appear in the statute books? I am anxious to pear in the statute books? I am anxious to ascertain what inspired your offer to exchange gold for silver dollars and silver certificates. Are there enough options to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in gold or silver to surrender to gold gamblers demanding gold to furnish you excuses for the sale of United States bonds? Do you propose to sell bonds enough before your propose to sell bonds enough before your term of office expires to buy gold to redeem not only the treasury notes and greenbacks, but also to redeem the silver dollars and silver certificates now outstanding? I know that you will not issue bonds under any cir-cumstances until after election. The time for issuing five or six hundred millions of bonds will be very short after the 3d of No-vember before your power in that respect will terminate. For what purpose, then, have you made this offer to gold gamblers at this particular time? Was it for the purpose of restoring confidence in your ability to wreck the treasury or for the purpose of including the Rothschilds combination to invest large sums of money to buy votes for McKinley, in order that they may continue to enjoy the bounties which a gold adminis-tration confers on its friends without re-

Yours, respectfully, WM. M. STEWART.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS

A Large Crowd Expected to Meet Mr. Bryan.

Gen. King Addresses the McKinley and Hobart Mass Meeting-General News of the Day.

A largely attended meeting of the Bryan Club was held last night. Arrangements were made, as far as possible, to give Mr. Bryan a royal reception on his arrival in Alexandria this evening. A committee of ten members of the club will go to Quantico this morning and escert him to the city. If he flas the time to leave his car an effort will be made to have his address delivered from a stand at the fair grounds only two squares from the depot, otherwise he will speak from the rear of the train. It being Saturday and a half holiday, with the banks and workshops closed a large crowd will greet him. The town bell, the fire bells and the factory whisties will be all called into requisition as his

train pulls into the city. McKinley and Hobart Mass Meeting. A mass meeting under the auspices of the McKinley and Hobart Club of this city was Press.

"But the important and new declaration which is contained in the letter, and which interest. The stage was beguitfully with interest. The stage was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Park Agnew called the meeting to order, and, after a few remarks, introduced Gen. Adam E King of Baltimore. He said that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would bring nothing but disaster upon the people. He declared that the republican party asked not the consent of any other nation in favoring legislation, but asked the American people. He said that overproduction was the cause of the present hard times. Seated upon the stage were City Chairman Joseph Crupper, Charles King, W. P. Graves, Thomas Burroughs and Samuel Garwood.

During the evening the 3d Regiment Drum Corps dispensed delightful music.

Police Court. Mayor Thompson this morning disposed of the following cases: John Pettit, arrested by Lieut, Smith,

for using threatening and abusive language toward A. W. Lyons, was dismissed.

Jerry Dorsey, colored, charged with escaping from the chain gang, had twenty days added to original sentence. Harry Jackson, a small colored boy, ar-rested by Officer Proctor for stealing a harp, was put on bread and water for five

James Wright, colored, charged with stealing a lot of tools from Mr. McKeewn, had his case continued until tonight at 7

A. J. Morris, charged with vagrancy, was sent to the work house for ninety days. Will Probated.

The will of the late Major George Duffy, commissioner of revenue, was admitted to probate in the corporation court yesterday. His daughter (Ella A. Duffy) is named as administratrix. He leaves all his property, consisting of a house and two lots on Fair-fax street and household furniture, to his three daughters as long as they remain unmarried. If they should marry the proper-ty is to be sold and divided among his heirs-at-law.

Notes and Gossip.

The Young Men's Sodality Lyceum is making extensive preparations for the celebration of the seventh anniversary of its organization, the 5th of October.

Letters of administration were yesterday

granted by Judge Norton to M. O. Campbell upon the estate of B. P. Campbell The funeral of old "Aunt" Mariah Madelia took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of her friends.

Frank E. Anderson of this city will speak

at Falls Church Tuesday night and at Clifton Saturday next.
Capt. Marmaduke of the steamer Bellehaven is confined to his home on North Mr. William F. Webster, who has been

This instrument is said to be useful for

hearing: 1. The sound of the respiratory

confined to his home for the past two weeks with malarial fever, is able to be about The Phonendoscope.

From the Scientific American.

organs, of the circulation of the blood, and of the digestive organs in the healthy body as well as in the sick subject. 2. The sounds made by the muscles, joints and bones. 3. The sounds in the matrix at the time of pregnancy and the noise provoked by the foetus. 4. The sound of capillary circulation. 5. The slightest sound pro-duced in any diseased condition of the body; hence, it is impossible to draw on the body dimensions, the position or any alteration in the position of the various organs and of the fluids which have gathbody. 6. The sounds in the ear, the eye, the bladder, the stomach and the intestines. The instrument consists of a circular, flat metal bex or tympanum, having on its one metal box or tympanum, having on its one surface two apertures for the attachment of the rubber ear tubes, while the other surface is formed by a thin disc, which is readily thrown Into vibration. The best results are obtained by simply applying this disc to the surface to be examined. By an disc to the surface to be examined. By an ingenious contrivance a second disc can be superposed upon this one and a vulcanite rod attached to the former, so that the area of auscultation may be extremely circumseribed. The condition of the sounds is only slightly diminished by the use of this rod, which thus combines the principle of the solid stethoscope with that of the tympanum. The instrument is considered highly useful as an aid to auscultation; it may be also found useful in class demonstration since it would be easy by branched tubes to enable several persons to listen at

week, now shows two veins of bituminous coal, clearly exposed. One vein is four and one-half feet in thickness, underlaid with eight feet of superior fire ciay, and UNITED STATES SENATE. another is three feet thick, with fourteen inches of fire clay underneath. The flood also washed bare and exposed a thirty-foot stratum of building stone similar in grain, quality and appearance to the fam-WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1896. Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the

the public press, addressed by you September 12, 1896, from Bar Harbor, Me., to Mr. James P. Helm of Louisville, Ky., there is recited therein as follows, to wit:

grain, quality and appearance to the fam-ous Cleveland or Berea stone. At the glen at the eastern end of the Eagle Prairie peach patch a formation new to this sec-tion has been opened and exposed. It has eighteen inches of the finest bituminous coal and immediately under and joining this are twelve feet of cannel coal, the formation resembling the Kentucky cannel cannot be kept equal in purchasing power strations, with the gold dollar, except by receiving it tubes to e in exchange for the gold dollar, when such one time.